

Gallup. (Jos. A.)

OUTLINES

OF AN ARRANGEMENT OF

**MEDICAL NOSOLOGY,**

FOUNDED ON THE PATHOLOGY OF THE

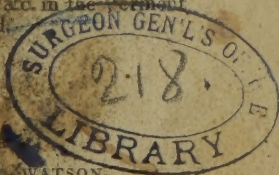
**Diseased System.**

FOR THE MEDICAL CLASS.

Phenomena morbi subito permutantur.

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DISTRICT OF VERMONT, }  
TO WIT :

\*\*\*\*\* BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the  
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\* \* year of the Independence of the United  
\*\*\*\*\* States of America, JOSEPH A. GALLUP, of  
the said District, hath deposited in this office, the  
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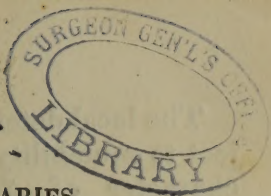
"Outlines of an Arrangement of Medical Nosology,  
founded on the Pathology of the Diseased System. For  
the use of the medical class. *Phenomena morborum  
subito permutantur.* By Joseph A. Gallup, M.D. Prof.  
Theor. and Prac. of Med. Vermont Acad.  
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JESSE GOVE,

*Clerk of the District of Vermont.*

A true copy of record, examined and sealed by me,  
J. GOVE, Clerk.



## PRELIMINARIES.

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THE causes of disease exert their influence by a general impulse of stimulation, and the whole system becomes sympathetically affected.—The tone of the moving fibres of the system is preternaturally increased, with morbid irritability; the functions of organs are accelerated, or retarded; at any rate, disordered. When retarded, the inability has been called debility; it is however, an inability of function, rather than debility of fibres.

A common morbid diathesis becomes formed, which shows itself by different external phenomena and internal derangements, exhibiting the characters of different habits of disease, principally by their peculiar irritation, and local tendencies.

The local determinations are subject to mutability ; and the intrinsic character of the diathesis may change ; so a disease in one order now, may suddenly find a place in another, with a variation of local tendency, and consequently exhibiting new phenomena.

# NOSOLOGIA MEDICA.

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## CLASSIS SINGULA.

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HABITUDO MORBOSA PYREXICALIS COMMUNIS.

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## ORDINES 17.

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a. *As the principal locality may affect the fibrous membranes.*

### ORDO 1.

DIATHESIS FERVIDA FIBROSA.

(*Habitus phlogisticus.--Sthenia.*)

|                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cynocha.            | <i>Sthenic fever.</i>       |
| Phlogosis.          | <i>Inflammation.</i>        |
| Phrenitis.          | <i>“ of the dura mater.</i> |
| Ophthalmia fibrosa. | <i>“ internal of eye.</i>   |
| Tonsillitis.        | <i>Quinsy.</i>              |
| Parotis.            | <i>Mumps.</i>               |
| Otitis.             | <i>Inflam. of the ear.</i>  |

|                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Odontitis.</b>     | <i>Inflam. of a tooth.</i>   |
| <b>Pharyngitis.</b>   | <i>“ of the pharynx.</i>     |
| <b>Laryngitis.</b>    | <i>“ of the larynx.</i>      |
| <b>Trachitis.</b>     | <i>Croup.</i>                |
| <b>Pneumonitis.</b>   | <i>Inflam. of the lungs.</i> |
| <b>Carditis.</b>      | <i>“ of the heart.</i>       |
| <b>Pleuritis.</b>     | <i>“ of the pleura.</i>      |
| <b>Diaphragmitis.</b> | <i>“ of diaphragm.</i>       |
| <b>Gastritis.</b>     | <i>“ of the stomach.</i>     |
| <b>Hepatitis.</b>     | <i>“ of the liver.</i>       |
| <b>Splenitis.</b>     | <i>“ of the spleen.</i>      |
| <b>Nephritis.</b>     | <i>“ of the kidney.</i>      |
| <b>Cystitis.</b>      | <i>“ of the bladder.</i>     |
| <b>Prostatitis.</b>   | <i>“ of prostate gland.</i>  |
| <b>Urethritis.</b>    | <i>“ of the urethra.</i>     |
| <b>Orchitis.</b>      | <i>“ of the testis.</i>      |
| <b>Periostitis.</b>   | <i>“ of periosteum.</i>      |
| <b>Paronychia.</b>    | <i>Whitlow.</i>              |

*b. As the location may principally affect the serous membranes of organs with feeble and peculiar sympathetic associations.*

## ORDO 2.

### DIATHESIS FERVIDA SEROSA.

*(Habitus typhoides mitior.—Asthenia.)*

**Typhus mitior.**      *Typhus, or nervous fever.*



|                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Febris petechialis</b>   | <b>Mild petechial fever.</b> |
| <b>mitis.</b>               |                              |
| <b>Febris remittens.</b>    | <b>Remittent fever.</b>      |
| <b>Febris intermittens.</b> | <b>Intermittent fever,</b>   |
|                             | <i>(species multæ.)</i>      |
| <b>Pleuritis mitis.</b>     | <b>Mild pleurisy.</b>        |
| <b>Peritonitis mitis.</b>   | <b>Mild peritonitis.</b>     |
| <b>Erysipelas internum</b>  | <b>Internal erysipelas.</b>  |
| <b>Miliaris interna.</b>    | <b>Internal miliary.</b>     |
| <b>Hydrocephalus su-</b>    | <b>Acute dropsy in the</b>   |
| <b>bitus.</b>               | <b>head.</b>                 |
| <b>Hydrothorax subi-</b>    | <b>Acute hydrothorax.</b>    |
| <b>tus.</b>                 |                              |
| <b>Ascites subitus.</b>     | <b>Acute ascites.</b>        |
| <b>Exanthemata repul-</b>   | <b>Repelled eruptions.</b>   |
| <b>sa.</b>                  |                              |



*c. As the principal locality may affect the mucous membranes.*

### ORDO 3.

#### DIATHESIS FERVIDA MUCOSA.

*(Habitus pyrexialis lentus.)*

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Catarrhus.</b>         | <b>Gravido, or coryza.</b> |
| <b>Influenza.</b>         | <b>Influenza.</b>          |
| <b>Ophthalmia mucosa.</b> | <b>External inflamma-</b>  |
|                           | <b>tion of the eye.</b>    |
| <b>Aphtha.</b>            | <b>Thrush.</b>             |

|                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Trachitis mitis.</b>      | <b>Mild croup.</b>                    |
| <b>Peripneumonia notha.</b>  | <b>Spurious peripneumony.</b>         |
| <b>Pertussis.</b>            | <b>Whooping cough.</b>                |
| <b>Phthisis mucosa.</b>      | <b>Consumption of mucous membrane</b> |
| “ trachealis                 | “ of trachea.                         |
| “ pulmonalis.                | “ of lungs.                           |
| <b>Febris gastrica.</b>      | <b>Gastric fever.</b>                 |
| <b>Erythema gastricum.</b>   | <b>Erythema of the stomach.</b>       |
| <b>Erythema intestinalē.</b> | <b>“ of the intestines.</b>           |
| <b>Febris biliosa.</b>       | <b>Bilious fever.</b>                 |
| <b>Dysenteria mitis.</b>     | <b>Mucous dysentery.</b>              |
| <b>Diarrhœa.</b>             | <b>Diarrhœa.</b>                      |
| <b>Exanthemata repulsa.</b>  | <b>Repelled eruptions.</b>            |

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*d. As the localities may affect several, or all of the organic membranous tissues, with perturbed sympathetic associations.*

#### ORDO 4.

##### DIATHESIS FERVIDA COMPLEXA.

*(Habitus typhoides gravior.—Ataxia.)*

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pestis orientalis.</b> | <b>Plague.</b>       |
| <b>Typhus icterodes.</b>  | <b>Yellow fever.</b> |



- Febris biliosa remit-** *Remittent bilious*  
**tens.** *fever.*  
**Typhus gravior.** *(multæ species.)*  
**Cynanche maligna.** *Putrid sore throat.*  
**Typhus petechialis,**  
*vel*  
**Febris petechialis.** *Spotted fever.*  
**Pneumonia epi-**  
**demica, vel**  
**Pneumonia typhoi-** *Lung fever.*  
**des.**  
**Cholera morbus.** *Vomiting and purg-*  
*ing.*  
**Dysenteria maligna.** *Malignant dysen-*  
*tery.*  
**Enteritis maligna.** *Severe enteritis.*  
**Febris iliaca.** *Fever of iliac pas-*  
*sion.*  
**Febris puerperalis,**  
*vel* *Childbed fever.*  
**Hysteritis.**  
**Febris herniæ incar-** *Fever of hernia.*  
**ceratæ.**  
**Febris gangrenosa.** *Fever of gangrene.*

- e. As the principal locality may affect the skin.*

## ORDO 5.

## DIATHESIS EXANTHEMATICA.

|                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Variola.             | <i>Small pox.</i>          |
| Rubeola.             | <i>Measles.</i>            |
| Varicella.           | <i>Chicken pox.</i>        |
| Vaccinia.            | <i>Cow pox.</i>            |
| Varioloides.         | <i>Varioloid disease.</i>  |
| Erythema.            | <i>Rose.</i>               |
| Erysipelas.          | <i>St. Anthony's fire.</i> |
| Scarlatina.          | <i>Scarlet fever.</i>      |
| Scarlatina anginosa. | <i>Canker rash.</i>        |
| Miliaris.            | <i>Miliary fever.</i>      |
| Gutta rosacea.       | <i>Red face.</i>           |
| Lichen.              | <i>Papulous eruption.</i>  |
| Urticaria.           | <i>Nettle-rash.</i>        |
| Lepra.               | <i>Leprosy.</i>            |
| Elephantiasis.       | <i>Arabian leprosy.</i>    |
| Herpes.              | <i>Tetter.</i>             |
| Tinea.               | <i>Scald head.</i>         |
| Prurigo.             | <i>Itching tetter.</i>     |
| Trichoma.            | <i>Plica polonica.</i>     |

*f. As the locality may affect the fibrous membranes and muscular sheaths.*

## ORDO 6.

### DIATHESIS RHEUMATICA.

|                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Rheumatismus acutus.</b>     | <i>Rheumatism acute.</i>       |
| “ chronicus.                    | “ <i>chronic.</i>              |
| <b>Podagra.</b>                 | <i>Gout (species multæ.)</i>   |
| <b>Pleurodynia.</b>             | <i>Pain of the side.</i>       |
| <b>Sternodynia.</b>             | <i>Pain under the sternum.</i> |
| <b>Lumbago.</b>                 | <i>Rheumatism of loins.</i>    |
| <b>Ischias.</b>                 | <i>Rheumatism of hip.</i>      |
| <b>Rheumatismus muscularis.</b> | “ <i>of muscles.</i>           |
| <b>Phlegmatia dolens.</b>       | “ <i>of the leg.</i>           |
| <b>Arthrodynia.</b>             | <i>Pain of the joints.</i>     |

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*g. As the hæmorrhagic effort may be determined to the mucous membranes of particular organs.*

## ORDO 7.

### DIATHESIS HÆMORRHAGICA.

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Epistaxis.</b>  | <i>Bleeding from nose.</i> |
| <b>Hæmoptysis.</b> | “ <i>lungs.</i>            |

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Hæmatemesis.</b>       | <i>Bleeding from stomach.</i> |
| <b>Hæmorrhagia intes-</b> | <i>“ intestines.</i>          |
| <b>tinalis.</b>           |                               |
| <b>Hæmaturia.</b>         | <i>“ with urine.</i>          |
| <b>Hæmorrhoids.</b>       | <i>“ from rectum.</i>         |
| <b>Hæmorrhagia uteri.</b> | <i>“ uterus.</i>              |
| <b>Menorrhagia.</b>       | <i>Catamenia.</i>             |
| <b>Menorrhœa serosa.</b>  | <i>Serous flux.</i>           |



*h. As the local impression may affect the cerebral organs concerned in the functions of intellect.*

## ORDO 8.

### DIATHESIS VESANA.

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Mania furiosa.</b>     | <i>Madness.</i>                 |
| <b>Insania.</b>           | <i>Insanity.</i>                |
| <b>Manalgia.</b>          | <i>“ with distress of mind.</i> |
| <b>Melancholia.</b>       | <i>Melancholy.</i>              |
| <b>Tristimania.</b>       | <i>Hypochondriasis.</i>         |
| <b>Hallucinatio.</b>      | <i>False judgment.</i>          |
| <b>Tædium vitæ.</b>       | <i>Irksomeness of life.</i>     |
| <b>Timor lethi.</b>       | <i>Fear of death.</i>           |
| <b>Timor orci.</b>        | <i>Fear of hell.</i>            |
| <b>Timor paupertatis.</b> | <i>Fear of poverty.</i>         |
| <b>Amor sui.</b>          | <i>Love of self.</i>            |
| <b>Studium inane</b>      | <i>Reverie.</i>                 |
| <b>Delirium tremens.</b>  | <i>Drunkard's delirium.</i>     |

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Nostalgia.    | <i>Home sickness.</i>   |
| Oneirodynia.  | <i>Disturbed sleep.</i> |
| Enthusiasmus. | <i>Fanaticism.</i>      |
| Satyriasis.   | <i>m. Lust.</i>         |
| Nymphomania.  | <i>f. Lust.</i>         |

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- i. As the local affection may impress the cerebral functions with insensibility.*

## ORDO 9.

### DIATHESIS COMATOSA.

|                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Apoplexia sanguinea.  | <i>Apoplexy of blood.</i> |
| Apoplexia serosa.     | <i>“ of serum.</i>        |
| Apoplexia congestiva. | <i>“ by congestion.</i>   |
| Paralysis.            | <i>Palsy.</i>             |
| Hemiplegia.           | <i>“ of side.</i>         |
| Paraplegia.           | <i>“ of lower half.</i>   |
| Paralysis partialis.  | <i>“ partial.</i>         |
| Lethargus.            | <i>Morbid sleep.</i>      |
| Coma vigilans.        | <i>Watchful sleep.</i>    |
| Somnambulismus.       | <i>Sleep-walking.</i>     |
| Asphyxia.             | <i>Pulse ceasing.</i>     |
| Syncope.              | <i>Fainting.</i>          |
| Vertigo.              | <i>Dizziness.</i>         |
| Stupor senilis.       | <i>Torpor of age.</i>     |

- j. As the local tendency may impress the muscles with inordinately irregular action.*

## ORDO 10.

## DIATHESIS SPASMODICA CLONICA.

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Epilepsia.         | <i>Falling sickness.</i>   |
| Convulsio.         | <i>Convulsion.</i>         |
| Chorea.            | <i>St. Vitus' dance.</i>   |
| Hysteria.          | <i>Hysteric affection.</i> |
| Paralysis tremula. | <i>Shaking palsy.</i>      |
| Palpitatio.        | <i>Palpitation.</i>        |
| Singultus.         | <i>Hiccup.</i>             |
| Subsultus.         | <i>Jerking of muscles.</i> |

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- k. As the local tendency may impress muscles, or membranes, in painful contraction.*

## ORDO 11.

## DIATHESIS SPASMODICA TONICA.

|                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tetanus.        | <i>Rigidity of all the muscles.</i> |
| Trismus.        | <i>“ of muscles of the jaw.</i>     |
| Emprosthotonos. | <i>Bending forward.</i>             |
| Opisthotonos.   | <i>Bending backward.</i>            |



**Trismus nascentium.** *Locked jaw of infants.*

**Cataphora.** *Catalepsy.*

**Incubus.** *Night-mare.*

**Neuralgia.** *Tic douloureux.*

**Hemicrania.** *Pain in half of head.*

**Clavus hystericus.** *Pain at a point of head.*

**Globus hystericus.** *Hysteric strangulation.*

**Spasma glottidis.** *Spasm of throat.*

**Hydrophobia.** *Canine madness.*

**Angina pectoris.** *Strangling asthma.*

**Spasma cordis.** *Spasm of heart.*

**Asthma constrictum.** *Spasmodic asthma.*

**Risus sardonicus.** *Sardonic smile.*

**Gastrodynia.** *Pain of stomach.*

**Dolor choledochius.** *Pain from gall stone.*

**Ileus.** *Iliac passion.*

**Colica constricta.** *Spasmodic colic.*

**Colica flatulenta.** *Flatulent colic.*

**Colica saturnina.** *Colic from lead.*

**Nephralgia.** *Pain of the kidneys.*

**Hysteralgia.** *“ of uterus.*

**Tenesmus.** *“ of the rectum.*

**Sciatica.** *“ of the hip.*

**Raphanea.** *“ of the joints.*

**Priapismus.** *“ of the penis.*

1. *As the local impression on serous membranes tends to produce morbid secretions into cavities.*

## ORDO 12.

## DIATHESIS HYDROPICA.

|                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Anasarca.           | <i>Universal dropsy.</i>       |
| Hydrocephalus.      | <i>Dropsy of head.</i>         |
| Hydrorhachitis.     | <i>“ of the spine.</i>         |
| Hydrophthalmia.     | <i>“ of the eye.</i>           |
| Hydrothorax.        | <i>“ of the breast.</i>        |
| Anasarca pulmonium. | <i>“ of the lungs.</i>         |
| Hydrops pericardii. | <i>“ of the pericardium.</i>   |
| Ascites.            | <i>“ of the abdomen.</i>       |
| Hydrops uteri.      | <i>“ of the uterus.</i>        |
| Hydrops ovarii.     | <i>“ of the ovaria.</i>        |
| Hydrocele.          | <i>“ of the vaginal tunic.</i> |
| Arthrocele.         | <i>“ of joints.</i>            |
| Hydatigenea.        | <i>“ by hydatids.</i>          |

*m. As the local impressions may be directed to the derangement of glandular structures.*

## ORDO 13.

DIATHESIS STRUMOSA, VEL GLANDULOSA.

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula.             | <i>King's evil.</i>           |
| Tonsilla indurata.    | <i>Schirrus tonsil.</i>       |
| Phthisis tuberculosa. | <i>Tuberculated phthisis.</i> |
| Bronchocele.          | <i>Goitre.</i>                |
| Schirrus.             | <i>Indurated gland.</i>       |
| Hepatitis lenta.      | <i>Liver complaint.</i>       |
| Carcinoma.            | <i>Cancer.</i>                |
| Sarcocele.            | <i>Schirrus testicle.</i>     |
| Tuberculum.           | <i>Tubercle.</i>              |
| Tubercula gutturis.   | <i>Tubercles of throat.</i>   |
| “ pulmonum.           | “ <i>of the lungs.</i>        |
| “ stomachi.           | “ <i>of the stomach.</i>      |
| “ hepatis.            | “ <i>of the liver.</i>        |
| “ splenis.            | “ <i>of the spleen.</i>       |
| “ mesenterii.         | “ <i>of the mesentery.</i>    |
| “ omenti.             | “ <i>of the omentum.</i>      |
| “ axillæ.             | “ <i>of the armpit.</i>       |
| “ inguinis.           | “ <i>of the groin.</i>        |
| “ cutis.              | “ <i>of the skin.</i>         |
| et cet.               |                               |

- n. *As the local affection may have acquired a new and depraved action, influencing the common diathesis.*

## ORDO 14.

## DIATHESIS HECTICALIS PURULENTA.

- Ulcus externum. *External ulcer.*  
 Ulcus internum. *Internal ulcer.*  
 Phthisis trachealis *Ulcer in trachea.*  
   suppurata.  
 Phthisis pulmonalis *Ulcer in lungs.*  
   suppurata.  
   “ e febris.  
   “ ex hæmoptysi.  
   “ e pneumonia.  
   “ e tuberculis.  
   “ e catarrho.  
   “ e calculis.  
 Abscessus hepatis. *Abscess of liver.*  
 Abscessus lumbo- *Abscess of loins.*  
   rum.  
 Carcinoma suppu. *Ulcerated cancer.*  
   raturum.  
 Marasmus. *Wasting.*  
 Tabes. *Pining away.*  
   “ purulenta. *From purulency.*  
   “ venenata.   “ *poison.*

|   |                     |   |                  |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------|
| “ | <i>syphilitica.</i> | “ | <i>syphilis.</i> |
| “ | <i>venerea.</i>     | “ | <i>venery.</i>   |

*o. As the local impression from the common diathesis may retard secretory and excretory functions, by morbid rigidity of fibres.*

## ORDO 15.

### DIATHESIS EXCRETORIA CONSTRICTA.

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Cutis arida.</i>      | <i>Dry skin.</i>                             |
| <i>Sitis.</i>            | <i>Thirst.</i>                               |
| <i>Agalactia.</i>        | <i>Drying of milk.</i>                       |
| <i>Cardialgia.</i>       | <i>Heart burn.</i>                           |
| <i>Dyspepsia.</i>        | <i>Dyspepsy.</i>                             |
| <i>Icterus.</i>          | <i>Jaundice.</i>                             |
| <i>Melæna.</i>           | <i>Black Jaundice.</i>                       |
| <i>Obstipatio.</i>       | <i>Costiveness.</i>                          |
| <i>Dysuria.</i>          | <i>Strangury.</i>                            |
| <i>Ischuria renalis.</i> | <i>Suppression of<br/>urine.</i>             |
| <i>Retentio urinæ.</i>   | <i>Retention of urine.</i>                   |
| <i>Chlorosis.</i>        | <i>Green sickness.</i>                       |
| <i>Amenorrhœa.</i>       | <i>Absence of menstruation.</i>              |
| <i>Dysmenorrhœa.</i>     | <i>“ painful.</i>                            |
| <i>Tympanitis.</i>       | <i>Flatulent swelling<br/>of intestines.</i> |

|                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Œdema.</b>    | <i>Indolent tumefaction.</i> |
| <b>Plethora.</b> | <i>Fulness of vessels.</i>   |

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*p. As the local impression from the common diathesis may increase secretory and excretory functions.*

## ORDO 16.

### DIATHESIS EXCRETORIA PROFLUA.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Ephidrosis.</b>           | <i>Universal sweat.</i>     |
| <b>Ephidrosis lateralis.</b> | <i>Half of body do.</i>     |
| <b>Ptyalismus.</b>           | <i>Salivation.</i>          |
| <b>Asthma humorale.</b>      | <i>Moist asthma.</i>        |
| <b>Vomitus.</b>              | <i>Puking.</i>              |
| <b>Pyrosis.</b>              | <i>Waterbrash.</i>          |
| <b>Cholorrhœa</b>            | <i>Flow of bile.</i>        |
| <b>Diarrhœa mucosa.</b>      | <i>Mucous diarrhœa.</i>     |
| <b>Cholera infantum.</b>     | <i>Diarrhœa of infants.</i> |
| <b>Lienteria.</b>            | <i>Slippery bowels.</i>     |
| <b>Diabetes mellitus.</b>    | <i>Flow of sweet urine.</i> |
| “ simplex.                   | “ limpid.                   |
| <b>Lencorrhœa.</b>           | <i>Vaginal discharge.</i>   |
| <b>Blenorrhœa.</b>           | <i>Urethral do.</i>         |
| <b>Gonorrhœa venerea.</b>    | <i>Clap.</i>                |
| <b>Gonorrhœa simplex.</b>    | <i>Simple gonorrhœa.</i>    |
| <b>Marcor.</b>               | <i>Leanness.</i>            |



*q. As the system may be specifically affected.*

# ORDO 17.

## DIATHESIS SPECIALIS.

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Syphilis.            | <i>Lues.</i>                 |
| Scorbutus.           | <i>Scurvy.</i>               |
| Lithiasis.           | <i>Calculous habit.</i>      |
| Fragilitas ossium.   | <i>Brittleness of bones.</i> |
| Mollities ossium.    | <i>Softness of do.</i>       |
| Combustio spontanea. | <i>Spontaneous burning.</i>  |



*Hei mihi ! tot mala mortalia tangunt.*

## REMARKS.

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It has always been a desideratum amongst physicians to arrange diseases into classes, orders, genera, and species, for the purpose of marking their similitude, and assisting the memory. But they have not been so fortunate in their attempts, as the naturalists have been in other departments.

Classification in chymistry, botany, mineralogy, &c. has been very successful in simplifying the study of those sciences, and facilitating their acquirement. The characters and properties of inanimate bodies are of a determined kind, not subject to vicissitudes. In chymistry, the same properties of matter invariably govern all its processes ;—they are the same now as at the creation of the material world. The numerous herds of animals retain very correctly their external specific characters, ever since they have been enrolled in the classes of the naturalist ;—and the vegetable kingdom answers to the descriptions given many centuries ago.

But what is disease, otherwise than a derangement of vital actions? It is attended with such phenomena as are the result of the morbid responding actions of living bodies. These responding actions do incessantly vary as the irritability of organs vary<sup>ies</sup>; and the intensity of the vital principle may also vary<sup>ies</sup>. We know from daily observation, that the quantity of vital action is very mutable. It is not only varied by all the extraneous circumstances affecting our bodies, but by the passions and mental influences. It appears, therefore, necessary to characterise diseases by their intrinsic diatheses.

As disease always affects the vital irritability of animal bodies, and this being changeable, and liable to varying, responding, and sympathising actions, it can be apprehended, that the phenomena of disease must be mutable, and even in some measure its intrinsic character also. So the phenomena and character of disease being variable, it becomes impossible to assign it any fixed and unchangeable characteristics, in minute detail.

The schemes of nosologists have always been arbitrary and rigid. Every attempt has hitherto been on the plan of chymists and naturalists, to fix them unalterably in orders, and genera from some external appearances. But they will

not be so subject to the caprice and fashion of the times as to be confined where they are placed ; and it proves to be the fact, that the disease, or local affection escapes from its assignment, and appears in a new location very suddenly, with new phenomena ; or this is sometimes the case. In such cases the student may have lost his disease from the common vocabulary, and no rule given whereby it may be found ; for according to the common received theory, his disease must begin at a point, and spread over the system generally. But the local affection is missing, yet the patient is very sick. Presently a new location appears. The student may be led to think that a disease of a new character has attacked his patient, and an opposite treatment required. The case may be overshadowed with doubt and mystery.

Diseases take their names mostly from some prominent local affection. The general diseased state ought most to be considered ; yet however, in the ordinary communications of mankind, it becomes necessary to designate particular habits of diseases by some scientific appellation. It ought to be understood that, there is not so much difference in the intrinsic character of disease, as the student may be inclined to infer from the arbitrary distinction in practi-

cal books. However, the sensibility of the part affected does vary its character.

In certain severe diseased states it is sometimes difficult to determine on the most appropriate name for the disease, on account of *several* symptoms being quite prominent. This has given occasion, oftentimes, for novices in the profession to disagree, one calling it this, and the other, that disease; and even the patient may be said to have three or four diseases at once, and requiring different treatment. A more extended view of the pathology of general disease will tend to reconcile these disagreements, and instruct them to exercise more forbearance, as well as to be more charitable to the character of the diseased habit.

A correct understanding of the character of general disease will enlarge the student's views respecting the appearance of *new* diseases; he will learn that these new diseases are nothing but eccentricities or irregularities of the general diseased state; and the treatment most appropriate will immediately be revealed, as the result of common principles.

Perhaps perfect precision can never be attainable in a subject so mutable as disease in connection with, and as depending on vital irri-

tability and sympathetic associations. Neither does the writer assume to be able "to penetrate the profound, and unravel the mysteries of disease" in all their intricate tissues, and as influenced by the passions. It is, however, hoped that, by a patient investigation, a bird's-eye view has been gained of the true character of disease ; and also, the mode to be pursued for improvement. But after so many fruitless attempts of former nosologists, and men of high attainments, he feels much diffidence in suggesting innovations. It is the impulse of duty attached to the province of teaching, which has drawn forth this scheme for the use of the medical class.

It was thought advisable to retain the copyright, in order that the author might have the privilege of correcting and improving the plan himself, before it should, peradventure, be made public.

Speculative innovations have been carefully avoided in this design. Therefore the old vocabulary of names has been very strictly adhered to ; as it is of little consequence what name a disease is called by, if its character be well understood

A scientific vocabulary might be made out similar to the improved plan for chymistry,



with this consideration, that the disease must change its name on entering another order.— But this is nothing more than what is here already required of disease, and what chymical substances are subject to. Any view of such an innovation may for the present, and perhaps always, be suppressed.

It would have been desirable to have made a division of the class into *acute* and *chronic*; but on mature reflection it was considered very difficult; for acute diseases become chronic, and also chronic diseases become acute, under certain circumstances;—and there is no drawing a correct line of division between them.

It is difficult to discover any benefit from classing diseases according to the *individual organ* which may be affected. We find very different characters of disease affecting the same organ. But a specification of disease as affecting the different *textures* of organs promises much utility. Thus, we find a similarity in those diseases in different parts of the system, which occupy for their local affection the same structures.

A local determination in the dura mater, the sheaths of muscles, and periosteum of bones is alike connected with a strong phlogistic diathesis. So again an inflammation in the serous

membranes of the brain and abdomen have much similarity in their phenomena ; a low vacillating state of action, with quick and small pulse, typhoid ;—liable to afford serum by effusion rather than fibrin. Wounds in different textures are attended with different diatheses ; not from their first influence ; but, if a morbid diathesis ever becomes formed, then the reflex action modifies the diathesis.

If it is difficult to give a physiological reason why different textures give different characters of reflex action, yet the fact may be relied on. Perhaps different degrees of density and sensibility of tissues may have some effect. Perhaps the serous tissues possess more the character of the organic sensibility, and the fibrous more of the animal sensibility, of Bichat. Probably the serous tissues have the most intimate associations with the cerebral functions.

Sympathy is very extensive, it is not confined to similar and adjacent textures ; the human system is an unit, composed of many organs concentrating in a single entity. When one organ suffers by a local concentration of disease, the reflex action is of a nature peculiar to the texture of the organ, and nervous intercommunication.

It is suggested that disease consists in excitation; and that those circumstances which destroy life suddenly, many of them at least, may be called accidents, or contingencies, rather than disease. Thus, carbonic acid gas takes life without the reactive processes; this cannot be a diseased state, for there is nothing discoverable but a cessation of vital agencies. When these hurtful agents are applied more slowly, the phenomena of disease appear, and under circumstances which show the causes to act by stimulation.

Cold is a common and efficient cause in the production of disease;—yet, if it is applied so suddenly and intensely as to extinguish the vital principle in a few hours, it can hardly be said to excite disease; for we presume it is not attended with that state of responding action as to constitute disease. There are but a few conditions of the subtonic state of the system which can be considered as disease. It is a preternatural, a supertonic state of the fibres which constitutes disease, notwithstanding a real debility of the *functions* of organs may exist. An inability of functional exercise of organs is often present; and again, we often exhibit tonics and stimulants to give stability of action, and promote secretion.

It seems unprofitable to attempt to divide the common morbid diathesis into various classes. There do not seem to exist sufficient discriminating criteria for this purpose, in the incipient stage of disease. In future stages, the discriminating phenomena become apparent in the different locations of the disease, and these are expressed by the orders. Indeed it will be maintained, that the local affections emanate from the general morbid diathesis in all febrile diseases; instead of the local affections producing the general febrile diathesis, according to the received hypothesis of the time.

The writer is sufficiently aware of the fashionable hypothesis of the day, that disease arises from local irritation. This doctrine is supported by many of the ancients; and amongst the moderns, Braussais, Riga, Abernethy and Baglivi, hold a conspicuous place; also many writers in Europe and America.

Cold, contagion, miasmata, &c. have an universal action on the system;—if wounds and other local irritation assist in exciting fever, it is by the formation of a common morbid diathesis;—the local tendencies concentrate to the most irritable part;—in the case of wounds, the injured part may commonly be the place of greatest concentration; but it may be some

other part. Tetanus, insanity, and even phthisis pulmonalis have arisen from the common morbid diathesis in connection with wounds.

Careful observation will detect the symptoms of general impression, such as paleness, lassitude, chills, &c. previous to the local affection occurring. But the argument cannot be pursued here.

In assigning a single class to the common morbid habit, it will not be intended to maintain an unity of disease in *kind*, any more than in *degree*. It will only be maintained that disease consists in a morbid excitation. This excitation manifests itself in locating in different tissues, and to this circumstance may be ascribed very considerably the difference in the severity, and some other of the results which follow, and which are peculiar to the several diatheses. The object of the orders is, to associate into several families diseases having a similarity of character.

We may now notice that the *first* order supposes the local affection to concentrate on the fibrous membranes. Thus phrenitis supposes a concentration of local irritation principally on the dura mater, the reflex action of which seems to give that state of the system we call phlogistic, inflammatory, or sthenic.

A very similar diathesis of fever prevails, when the location is in the fibrous membranes of the joints, of the muscles, or the membranes of bones.

It seems to be the reflex sympathetic action from inflamed textures which essentially characterise the diathesis of disease.

The dissimilarity of diatheses arises from, either the state of predisposition, the remote causes, the individual temperament, or, in a particular manner, from the difference of organic textures on which the local concentration may chiefly fall.

In order 2d, the local concentration seems to be mostly on the serous membranes. Thus, as in typhus mitior, the arachnoid membrane, and perhaps pia mater of the brain, are found to be most affected; also other visceral membranes of a similar texture. This affords that peculiar state of reflex sympathetic action which we call mild typhoid, adynamic, asthenic, &c.

Pleurisy, peritonitis, or severe inflammations of the serous membrane of the abdomen, and many similar diseases, are not confined to the serous membranes, but affect the subjacent fibrous textures also; and thereby often affording fibrinous exudations.



In order 3d, the mucous membrane is supposed to be the principal seat of morbid concentration. Perhaps the division in some of these diseases is not so specific as has been suggested ; for the contiguous membranes may be some affected also, which vary the phenomena. Diseases located strictly in this tissue do not assume that severe and destructive aspect commonly, as in the other tissues ; because they incline to more mild and expanded action, and the means of resisting their effects are better known and agreed on.

The effusions from mucous membranes consist of an increase of the secretions of mucous follicles ; but the subjacent fibrous textures are often affected, when fibrinous exudations follow ; as is often experienced in severe trachitis or croup, in peripneumony, &c.

In order 4th, the *fervida complexa*, it is suggested, that the causes act in a concentrated state, on highly predisposed habits. The ordinary functions of the system, especially the cerebral, are thrown into very considerable derangement, and the location seems not so strictly confined to any one tissue, but to several. Sometimes all the three tissues before mentioned, and intervening substance, are associated by inflammation into similar diseased action.

The whole economy is inordinately affected in the highest degree of morbid action. The symptoms show great disparity, and life may be suddenly extinguished. This affords that state of reflex action called typhoid gravior, ataxic, and even putrid.

It has not been thought proper to give a place for the putrid diathesis, because such a state, when occurring, is always of secondary, and not of primary existence. There can be no doubt but a change in the crisis of the blood does occur frequently, at, or towards, the close of severe diseases, when the vital functions are very imperfectly performed. But, perhaps, it may be questionable whether it ever prevails so early as to be noticed as a primary diathesis; when at the same time it may often exist at the fatal close of many diatheses. It cannot strictly be called putrid.

The sea scurvy exhibits the strongest evidence of a primary change in the fluids. But the peculiar condition of the moving powers of the system, in the state of predisposition in this disease, afford pretty strong reasons for assigning the primary change as existing in them, rather than in the fluids. Suggestions somewhat similar might be made relative to the

hectical diathesis. But although it is a secondary rather than a primary diathesis, yet as it is a condition pretty manifest, very well agreed on, and quite necessary in practical distinction, it was thought proper not to lose the benefits it offers in a discrimination.

The remaining diatheses, after what has been suggested, can hardly require particular explanation. An order of *Locales* might be arranged as appertaining to surgery, and also as relating to medicine, so far as the morbid functions of different parts concerned might vary the diatheses. A wound may sympathetically excite a febrile diathesis, with other concurrent circumstances, but the diathesis will commonly partake of the character of the wounded part. A wound in muscular textures commonly excites the phlogistic diathesis; in the theca of tendons, the tonic spasmodic diathesis; and in the serous membranes, the typhoid diathesis, with other concurrent causes. The wound itself may be of little importance compared to the general diathesis, for this renders the diseased state more or less dangerous, and governs the severity of the local injury. Some view was entertained of forming a parenchymatous diathesis; but on further reflection, it was considered that

the glandular diathesis would embrace the object, as the first three diatheses embrace the blood vessels, the lymphatic, exhalants, &c. The particular diseases set down after the orders answer to the genera of other nosologies, and most of these may admit of species. The definitions of the genera may be learned in other nosologies, at present. Perhaps various other explanations may be necessary, but it is inexpedient to pursue the subject any further now; they will be attended to during the course. It is possible some other diatheses may be added hereafter.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the cerebral influences, and the general physiology of the system, nor with its pathology, as affected with disordered action, to explain all the associate circle of energies accompanying disease. We can only trace its outlines at present. Future observation, directed in a judicious manner, may unravel those circuitous and intricate catenations of sympathetic influences, which at present astonish without satisfying the sedulous inquirer into the laws of organic life.

☞ Those gentlemen of the profession, wherever located, who may have opportunity and inclination of carefully inspecting this synopsis, are respectfully solicited to communicate to the author their views of the design. Whether their reflections may terminate in approbation, in suggesting improvements, or in the most severe strictures and disapprobation, they will be alike thankfully received, provided they are dictated in the spirit of candour. Such communications will be expected in three or six months.

As the present design ought to be considered in a state of embryo, and for private use, it cannot be adjudged as an object of public review, should any one wish to notice it in that manner.

WOODSTOCK, Vt. }  
August 20, 1823. }



